

The following is a Glossary, and explanation of the obsolete, and peculiar words used in describing the wild flowers ; these words are all used in connection of all wild flowers.

ANTHER- Tip of the stamen, containing the pollen.

Aromatic - Fragrant spices or perfumes .

APEX $\frac{1}{2}$ - The tip point, summit, top.

AXILLARY $\frac{1}{4}$ The distal angle or point of divergence between a branch and leaf and the axis from which it springs.

BASAL -- One of the leaves produced at the base of the stem.

BRACTS. - A small leaf or set of leaves.

CALYX-- -----Outer covering of a flower.

CALICES- - Pl- of Calyx.

COROLLA- - The inner part of a flower composed of petals.

Crescent - Increasing, The increasing Moon , Circular.

CLEFT- --- Divided slightly more than half way to the mid rib with narrow sinuses;- applied to leaves; divided , parted.

COMPOSITE. ---Made up of parts ; Compounded; Belong to or having the characters of of the group Compositae, as a Composite plant.

~~DOGWOOD~~-----

DODDER--- ---- Any plant of the genus "CUSCUTA" the species of which are leafless parasites with yellow or whitish threadlike stems.

ECHU----- --- Having the nature , appearance , or pale brown color of raw or unbleached stuff , as of Silk , linen or the like, characteristic brownish color.

INVOLUCRE.-----In certain liverworts, a tissue that grows around the embryo

KEEL ----- Any ridge -like process . Something resembling a ships Keel.

LOBES.----- Any rounded division or projection of an organ , especially of a leaf.

- PALMATE- Resembling the hand with the fingers spread, ; Having Lobes radiating from a common point; The word was originally applied to leaves with five Lobes.
- PETIOLE-- ----A leaf stalk; the slender stem that supports the blade of a foliage leaf.
- PETALS ----- One of the leaves of a corolla
- PISTIL ----- An organ in a flower, inclosing the seed; The ovule-organ bearing the seed plant.
- PINNATE- Having the leaflets or primary divisions arranged on each side of a common petiole or rachis ; - applied to / compound leaves as those of Hickory or an Ash.
- PLAITED-----Folded; Braided; Artful; A doubling back;
- RACEME----- A cluster of flowers arranged along a stem.
- SALVER----- A plate or waiter to present something on.
- SESSILE----- Low; Dwarf; Attached directly by the base; not raised upon a stalk or peduncle as a sessile leaf; One resting directly on the main stem or branch without a petiole.
- SEPALS----- A leaf or division of the calyx.
- SCAPE----- A peduncle raising from the ground and bearing the fructification in its apex.
- STAMENS ----- Male organ of a flower.
- STIPULES-----One of the pair of appendages born^o at the base of the leaf in many plants.
- UMBEL----- A collection of small flowers in a head .

NATURAL SETTING , Pocahontas County.

Chapter Three.

Part 2 Sec A.) (Wild flowers of Pocahontas County)

Roscoe W. Brown
Dec-13th 1941

Madder Family (Rubiaceae)

Partridge Vine, Twin-berry ; Mitchella Vine ;; Squaw Berry.

(Mitchella repens)

Flowers -- Waxy, white (pink in bud) fragrant, growing in pairs at ends of branches . Calyx usually 4 lobed; corolla funnel form, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, the 4 spreading lobes bearded within ; 4 stamens inserted on corolla throat 1 style with 4 stigmas; the ovaries of the twinflowers united. The Style is long when the stamens are short, or vice versa .

Stem -- Slender, trailing, rooted at the joints 6 to 12 in. long, with numerous erect branches.

Leaves-- Opposite, entire, short petioled, oval or rounded, evergreen, dark, sometimes white veined.

Fruit :- A small red, edible, double berry-like drupe.

Preferred Habitat- In the Woods, in dry places, on the north hillsides.

Flowering Season . April - June ; and sometimes in the autumn.

A carpet of these dark, shining, little evergreen leaves, spread at the foot of forest trees, whether sprinkling over in June with pairs waxy cream-white, pink-tipped, velvety, lilac-scented flowers that suggest attenuated arbutus blossoms, or with coral-red berries in autumn and winter is surely one of the loveliest sights in the woods.

No woodland creeper rewards our care with greater luxuriance of growth. Growing near our homes, the Partridge vine offers an ~~excellent~~ excellent opportunity for study. This species of the Madder family is one of the most beautiful of the Pocahontas wild flowers, and is common in all parts of the County.

LOBELIA FAMILY. (Lobeliaceae)

Cardinal flower; Red Lobelia.

(*Lobelia cardinalis*)

Flowers-: Rich vermilion, very rarely rose or white, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, numerous growing in terminals, erect, green-bracted, more or less 1 sided racemes.

Calyx- 5 cleft; corolla tubular, split down one side, 2- lipped; the lower lip with 3 spreading lobes, the upper lip ~~with 3 spreading lobes~~ 2-lobed, erect; 5 stamens united into a tube around the style; 2 anthers with hairy tufts.

Stem - 2 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, rarely branched.

Leaves- Oblong to lance-shaped, slightly toothed, mostly sessile.

Preferred Habitat:- Wet or low ground, beside streams, ditches, and meadow runnel

Flowering Season July - September..

There is said to ^{be} about 200 different species of the Lobelia plant but only two of the species are common in Pocahontas County, the Cardinal and the Blue Lobelia,; The commonest species popularly known as Indian - Tobacco, has tiny whight to light blue flowers. The Lobelia plant has a tobacco-like odor and contains a volatile oil used in medicine.

The Indians used it in smoking mixtures.

Great Lobelia, Blue Cardinal Flower.

(*Lobelia syphilitica*)

Flowers- ; Bright Blue, touched with white , fading to pale blue, abo ut
1 in. long, borne on tall, erect , leafy spike. Calyx 5 parted, the lobes sharply
cut, hairy, Corolla tubular, open to base on one side , 2 lipped, irigularily
5 lobed, the petals pronounced at maturity only. Stamens 5, united by their
hairy anthers into a tube around the style; ~~simple, leafy, slightly hairy~~
larger anthers smooth.

Stem- 1 to 3 ft. high, stout, leafy, slightly hairy.

Leaves- Alternate, oblong, tapering, pointed, irregularly toothed
2 to 6 in long $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. wide.

Preferred Habitat- Moist or wet soil ; some times along the streams

Flowering Season- July and October.

This species of the Lobelia plant is so common in the South West ern
Part of Pocahontas County , and especially on Bruffeys, and Hills Creek ,
that the entire neighborhood is called " LOBELIA" And the Post Office
of that region of the County is called "Lobelia" after this wild flower
which is found so abundantly in that neighborhood.

COMPOSITE FAMILY. (Compositae)

Iron weed; Flat Top.

(*Vernonia noveboracensis*)

Flower-head :- Composite of tubular florets only, intense reddish-purple thistle-like heads, borne on short, branched peduncles and forming broad, flat-clusters; bracts of involucre, brownish purple, tipped with awl shaped bristles.

Stem: 3 to 9 ft high rough or hairy branched.

Leaves:- Alternate, narrowly oblong or lance-ovate, saw-edged, 3 to 10 in. long, and rough.

Preferred -Habitat.-Moist Soil, damp meadow fields.

Flowering Season - July - September.

The Iron-weed is one of the beautiful wild flowers, that brighten the roadsides and low meadows throughout the summer with bright clusters of bloom. When it is on the wane, the asters, for which it is sometimes mistaken, begin to appear, but an instant comparison shows the difference between the two flowers. After noting the yellow disk in the center of the aster, it is not likely the iron-weed, whose thistle like head of ray florets only will ever again be confused with it. Another rank growing neighbor with which it has been confounded by the novice is the Joe-Pye Weed, a far paler, old-rose colored flower, as one does not meet them both afield may see on comparing the colored plates in the botanical books.

This wild flower is found mostly in the low altitudes of Pocahontas County; in the wet pasture lands.

Joe-Pye Weed; Trumpets Weed; Purple Thoroughwort; Gravel or Kidney-root;
Tall or Purple Boneset. (*Eupatorium purpureum*)

Flower-heads-- Pale or dull magenta or lavender pink, slightly fragrant,
of tubular florets only, very numerous, in large, terminal, loose, compound
clusters, generally elongated. Several series of pink overlapping bracts
form the oblong involucre from which the tubular florets and its protruding fringe
of style-branches arise.

Stem:- 3 to 10 ft. high green or purplish, leafy usually branching toward top.

Leaves:- In whorls of 3 to 6 usually 4, oval to lance-shaped, saw edged,
petioled, thin, rough.

Preferred Habitat:- Moist soil, meadows, woods, and low ground.

Towering above the surrounding vegetation of low lying meadows
this vigorous composite spreads clusters of soft, fringy bloom that, however
deep or pale the tint, are ever conspicuous advertisements, even when the
golden-rods, sunflowers, and asters enter into close competition for insect
trade. This worthless, and beautiful flower that is so common in all
parts of Pocahontas County especially in low meadows; received its name
from an Indian medicine-man, of the New England Colonies, by the name of
Joe-Pye, who earned fame and fortune by curing typhus fever and other
dreaded diseases with decoctions made from this plant.

Boneset;

Boneset; Common Thoroughwort; Agueweed; Indian Sage.

(*Eupatorium perfoliatum*)

Flower-heads. - Composite, the numerous small, dull, white heads of tubular florets only, crowded in spreading, flat-topped terminal cymes.

Stem:- Stout, tall, branching above, hairy, leafy.

Leaves:- Opposite, often united at their bases, or clasping, ~~lance~~ lance-shaped, saw-edged, wrinkled.

Preferred Habitat.- Wet ground, low meadows road sides.

Flowering Season. July -- September.

This is a very peculiar wild flower and plant; sometimes the stem appears to run through the center of one large leaf that is kinky in the middle and taper-pointed at both ends, rather than between two leaves.

Old-fashioned illness known as "break bone fever" doubtless paralleled to day by the grip- once had its terrors for a patient increased a hundred fold by the certainty he felt of taking nauseous doses of bone set tea, administered by zealous old women outside the "regular practice". Children had to have their noses held before they would - or indeed, could- swallow the decoction

This weed was used by the Indians as medicine, and was by them introduced to the white men. It was used by the Chippewa Indians ~~as~~ as a charm. It has the properties of Quinine.

Golden Rod.

(Solidago)

The Golden Rod Wild flower is by far the most popular of all the Composite Family of wild flowers in Pocahontas County.

This is a handsome wayside plant of the genus (Solidago) which in late summer or early autumn bears panicles of yellow flowers . One species has white blossoms. Most of the 125 species are native of North America.

With the Aster, which bloom at the same time , the Golden Rod makes the last wild showy flower display in many parts of the country, and is so familiar everywhere that some of the States - Alabama, Kentucky, Nebraska, and North Carolina - have chosen it for the State Flower ; In Europe the Golden Rod is cultivated in gardens . Some species were formerly used for making yellow dye , and were called " Dyess Weeds "

Along shady roadsides and in moist woods and thickets, ^{from} August to October The Blue -stemmed, Wreath, or Woodland Golden -rod (S. caesia) sways an unbranched stem with a bluish bloom on it.

When these flowers transforms whole acres into " fields of the cloth of gold " the slender wands swaying by every roadside, and Purple Asters add the final touche of beauty and splendor to the Autumn landscape. This wild flower of Pocahontas County is found in both low and high altitudes . especially in meadows , and pastur e lands.

Golden Aster

(*Chrysopsis mariana*)

Flower-heads - Composite, yellow, 1 in wide or less, a few corymbed flowers on glandular stalks; each composed of perfect tubular disk florets surrounded by pistillate ray florets; the involucre campanulate, its narrow bracts overlapping in several series.

Stem:- Stout , silky, hairy when young, nearly smooth later, 1 to 2½ ft. tall

Leaves ; - Alternate, oblong to spatulate, entire.

Preferred Habitat - Dry soil, or sandy, soil.

Flowering Season- August- September.

Whoever comes upon clumps of these handsome flowers by the dusty roadside cannot but be impressed with the appropriateness of their ^{generic} name (Chryso - Gold)

This is a beautiful wild flower of Peckham County , but is not as common as other species of the Composite Golden Rod family.

Daisy Fleabane; Sweet Scabious.

(*Erigeron annuus*)

Flower-heads - Numerous, daisy-like, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in across; from 40 to 70 long, fine, white rays (or purple or pink tinged) arranged around yellow disk florets in a rough, hemispheric cup whose bracts overlap.

Stem- Erect, 1 to 4 ft high, branching above, with spreading, rough hairs.

Leaves:- Thin, lower ones ovate, coarsely toothed, petioled ; upper ones sessile, becoming smaller, lance shaped.

Preferred Habitat- : Fields waste land, and roadsides.

Flowering Season:- May to November.

At a glance one knows this flower to be a kin to Robin,s plantain, the Asters and Dasies, . That this wild flower known as Daisy Fleabane, drive away fleas, is believed only by those who have tried it out; when dried and sprinkled in dog kennels, when reduced to a powder , have been known to drive the dogs away. Hence the name Fleabane.

Black eyed Susan; Yellow or Ox-eye Daisy; Nigger-heads;
Golden Jerusalem Purple Cone -Flower.

(*Rudbeckia hirta.*)

Flower heads-- From 10 to 20 orange- yellow neutral rays around a conical,
dark purplish-brown disk of florets containing both stamens and pistil.

Stem: - 1 to 3 ft. tall, hairy, rough, usually unbranched, often tufted,.

Leaves:- Oblong to lance-shaped, thick, sparingly notched, rough.

Preferred Habitat:- Open sunny places; dry fields.

Flowering Season- : May -- September.

So very many weeds have come to our Eastern shores from Europe, and marched
and marched farther and farther west each year, it is but fair that black-eyed
eyed Susan, a native of Western Clover fields, should travel Eastward to the
Atlantic in bundles of Hay whenever she gets a chance , to repay Eastern -
farmers in their own coin. This black eyed Susan is a native of our Western
United States; but have become prime favorites of later ^{years} in European gardens
so offering them still another chance to overrun the Old World, to which so
much American hay is shipped;

Thrifty farmers may decry the importation into their mowing lots, [✓]
but there is a glory to the cone -flower besides the glitter of gold fades
into paltry nothingness.

Any one who has had a jar of these yellow daisies standing on a
polished table indoors, and tried to keep its surface free from ^a ring of
golden dust around the flowers, knows how abundant their pollen is. The
Black eyed Susan , like the English Sparrow has come to Stay in Pocahontas
County.